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CALVIN W. PRICE, Editor.

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The following is the paper prepared for the annual meeting of the Colonial Dames of West Virginia, at Charleston. You who read it, will see sufficient reason for mailing it. It is a Clark Sesqui Centennial.

There is a movement on foot in the state of Missouri to erect a monument to the late Jesse James. In this free country, anyone may subscribe to the fund or applaud the sentiment, but I reserve the right to withhold my approval and my contribution. I mention this circumstance in the beginning for the reason that I claim the same rights in regard to the life and times of George Rogers Clark. I am of the opinion that he does not deserve the high regard in the minds of the people of the United States into which he has reached by the efforts of adroit publicity agents. I will try to discuss his life and character in a calm and judicial way, but if anything is said in the course of this narrative that reflects upon him, it will be because of my feelings coming to the surface.

Charles Kingsley gave up his chair of Modern History at Oxford because he said he considered history largely a lie. It works both ways. The livid wing of scandal may blacken the record of the best of men, and by the same token, the adroit writers may place the unworthy high in the list of heroes. Col. David Williamson—the conqueror of the Northwest, was universally admired and esteemed during his lifetime, and suffered demotion after his death by the writings of two missionaries for what they termed the massacre of the Moravian Indians. Clark, who served under four flags, and who was detected by Aaron Burr or Benedict Arnold, is the subject of song and story.

Clark was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in the year 1752. He was better educated than the common run of mankind, and naturally learned how to survey land, which was the height of scientific attainment in the Virginia counties, where land was taken up in irregular plots, so that a land map resembled a jig saw puzzle and it was about as hard to reconcile.

At the age of twenty-two, he went to the Ohio river, in the vicinity of Wheeling. He took up some land of his own, and surveyed some for others. I say twenty-two years, but I should have said that he was well established on the Ohio river in 1774, and that would indicate that he had been there some time. He belonged to the Pittsburgh settlement. He was traveling out of Wheeling when the war clouds of 1774 began to gather which culminated in the fight at the mouth of Yellow Creek in the Northern Panhandle. Clark and Dr. John Connolly must have been great friends because he received a written commission as a captain signed by Dunmore and dated May 2nd, 1774. No doubt this was on a signed form and that Connolly filled it in and presented it to Clark. The date of the Yellow Creek battle was April 30, 1774, two days before, and there is not much doubt but what the issuing of this commission was closely related to that event.

Clark raised a company. He pursued the tactics of Indian warfare in so doing. Pioneers volunteered by dancing around a post and sticking a tomahawk into the post. There were fighters in those days. Clark was a capable officer and served through the campaign of 1774, known as Dunmore's War. He belonged to the northern wing of the army and consequently was not engaged in the battle of Point Pleasant, but he carried himself well. Events leading to the Declaration of Independence moved very fast after that campaign. Dunmore secured peace treaties with the Indians of the Northwest that did more to win the Revolutionary War than any other one thing. One of the immediate effects of that war was to open Kentucky to settlement. Pioneers poured in and the common saying was that he who had not seen Kentucky did not know what rich land looked like.

The war had broken out on the Atlantic seaboard and the colonies were having a hard time of it. Then Clark had his bright idea. He travelled to Richmond to see Governor Henry about putting on a campaign in the Northwest, that country now in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota. Clark's reasoning was sound and it was a fair way to strike a blow at the British army by taking them in the rear. Henry recognized the importance of the movement, but had neither money nor men to spare. He gave Clark a commission as colonel with the power to recruit four companies. With this, Clark had to be satisfied. He went back to the Pittsburgh section and put on a recruiting campaign and got about a hundred and fifty men with a lot of supplies and floated down the Ohio to the falls where the city of Louisville now stands where he took possession and erected a fort. The Virginia trip was in the year 1777 and that winter Clark was at the falls and was ready to start on his campaign north of the Ohio river by June, 1778.

It took twelve days to reach Kaskaskia, the oldest French settlement in the Northwest territory, where they were welcomed with open arms. The march through the pleasant country in the month of June, was without incident. The French had petitioned Congress to come to their relief and they considered that Clark had come in answer to their prayers. Clark had an army of 157 men of the typical pioneer type, nearly all of them western Virginians. To report this warm welcome did not suit the foxy mind of Clark, and here is where he lost his honesty. He made it appear that it was terror that caused the French to submit without protest.

Clem Shaver, was in this campaign from start to finish for more than eighteen months. In his sworn declaration to obtain a pension he is honest to say: G. R. Clark did not succeed in bringing the Indians to a fight.

In order to understand how a little army could be in the field for a year and a half in the most strenuous of the Revolutionary War, without having a battle, we must look at the condition of the Northwest at this period.

In 1773, the French founded the settlement at Kaskaskia. By the year 1793, just ninety years, the southern part of Illinois and other states adjacent was so thickly settled by the French that a number of counties had been formed, and court-houses established, and the courts functioned perfectly. The records of these courts form a large part of the court records of certain counties there now. Much care has been exercised of recent years to study and tabulate them. By the treaty of 1763, between England and France, France surrendered her possessions of these counties, and in 1765, the British took over the courts, sending certain officials to act as governors. There was no effort made to change the language of the courts and the records were kept in French during the period of the British supervision. But the British rule was not popular with the French people and as soon as the Revolution broke out they petitioned the Continental Congress to be taken as a part of the new government.

Clark's appearance then at Kaskaskia was a matter of rejoicing. The governor was a native Frenchman with a commission from England, and he held out in a manner against Clark, to the extent of refusing to dine with him, and Clark sent him out as prisoner but let him escape to Detroit. Clark then sold the governor's slaves by which he realized five hundred pounds in money, which he put in the war chest.

The courts proceeded to be held after that under the auspices of the United States and have continued to do so from that time to this. That same year the assembly at Richmond took action in the matter and passed an act forming the county of Illinois. This county was taken from the county of Botetourt. Its western boundary was indefinite but it took Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Its southern boundary was the Ohio river and its northern boundary a straight line from Parkersburg, West Virginia, to La Crosse, Wisconsin. It included the southern part of Ohio, all of Indiana, all of Illinois, and a small portion of Wisconsin. Leaving the greater part of Wisconsin, Michigan, and the northern and greater part of Ohio, to Augusta county, whose people at that time were showing signs of objecting to further inroads on Augusta territory.

There was one effort made by the British to retake the Northwest. They sent an army of about eight hundred to Vincennes, and Clark retired before them, and the British went into winter quarters in the fort at that place with a garrison of sixty men. Clark in the dead of winter took about a hundred and eighty men and marched across the winter plains and received the surrender of the garrison. This is the march that is so famous on account of the high water of flood and was five miles broad at Vincennes but the Americans were used to the hardships of the woods and were not expecting to find it bridged. There is no question but what most of them got pretty wet going across. It was one of those feats that can easily be magnified. A hunting or fishing trip in the West Virginia mountains in bad weather is often written up in about the same style of peril and privation. It was not magnified very much at first. Paul Shaver thinks that they went from Kaskaskia to Vincennes in boats, down the Mississippi, up the Ohio, and up the Wabash. I think the record is clear that, some went this way and others marched through the hundred year old settlements of the French farmers.

There is in this expedition plenty of evidence that the French settlers were the friends of the Virginians and did all that was necessary to further the campaign. Hamilton, the scalp buyer, parleyed and surrendered. A great number of British soldiers joined the Virginians and afterwards received land grants as soldiers of the colonies.

There is one incident in the surrender of Vincennes on February 24, 1779, that is dreadful. Clark's army had picked up six Indian warriors (some say fifteen), and while Clark and Hamilton were debating in a church the terms of surrender, the captive Indians were taken to the bank of the river in full sight of the fort, and in the presence of the British garrison, were killed by being tomahawked. Their bodies were thrown in the river. This severity was meant to encourage the garrison to surrender and it had the desired effect.

Hamilton and twenty-six other prisoners were sent back to Virginia. John Todd was appointed county lieutenant of the new county of Illinois. Todd was a Virginian who had gone to Kentucky and was probably with Clark on this whole expedition.

A part of the spoils of war was a

heavily laden flotilla of bateaux that came down the Wabash, just in time to be captured. It was valued at more than ten thousand pounds sterling and the proceeds were divided among the rank and file, who returned almost rich. Many Kentucky fortunes date from this successful campaign. Clark took up his residence at Louisville in the fall of 1779. He had done a good job of warfare, and had had a pleasant and successful trip, and was rewarded by being promoted to the office of brigadier general, and he and his men were allotted 150,000 acres of land opposite Louisville. A deed from an Indian tribe to Clark personally was disavowed by the Virginia legislature.

A later expedition by Clark to Vincennes resulted in most of his men leaving him. He was able to hold a handful to form a garrison at Vincennes. Then a Spanish boat-load of goods of great value arrived and Clark seized it and enriched his garrison and himself and founded some more of the Kentucky fortune. This is admitted to be the act of a buccannier and the Congress had to repudiate the action to Spain, a friend of America.

Clark was greatly honored by Virginia and richly rewarded, but nothing could satisfy him. He broke the sword that Virginia voted to him. And he continued to work and scheme for money rewards. The best evidence that can be produced as to the value of his services is the finding of the commission of the United States appointed to appraise the services of Clark in the Northwest. The commission held May 15th, 1788 at a meeting on that date. "That by leaving the territory with his forces, Clark relinquished the defense of it, and he cannot be said to have maintained or defended a country beyond him in which he retained no garrison and from which he was at such a distance as to afford no immediate assistance."

After having made that campaign in an efficient and satisfactory manner, ever after Clark was more or less of a nuisance to all with whom he came in contact.

The fixing of the boundary line between Canada and the United States was a subject of a long drawn out dispute even down to the days of the slogan, "54 40 or fight." But that the boundary was fixed as to the Northwest Territory at the Great Lakes instead of at the Ohio river is due to the work of Jay and the other commissioners. It was part of the material for adjusting differences between England and the United States and in the final determination, Virginia parted with it as boot in the trade that brought about the Union. An act of renunciation and peace for which she has not ever been thanked.

With all his cupidity and ambition if Clark had wound up his earthly career at the date of his return to Louisville, late in 1779, he would have had a perfect record. But shortly afterwards he served on the United States, and on Virginia, and was a leader of the reckless and lawless faction of the west, that tried to separate Kentucky from the United States, for which James Wilkinson gets most of the blame. But it afterward appeared that Clark had gone further than any of the other conspirators, in that he had written a letter to the Spanish ambassador at Washington, offering his service to Spain and in effect to include the Kentucky country in Spanish territory. This separatist movement in Kentucky and Tennessee was the most appalling danger that the new and comparatively weak republic had to face. I lay it down as a proposition, that a patriot must not only be faithful, but be faithful to the end. And I regard Clark as a sly and mischievous character.

The most astounding deflection remains to be referred to in this general indictment. This is but a brief paper to refer to a character about whom so many volumes have been written. The last count will be as to his accepting a commission from France into Spanish territory, France and England were at war. Spain was an English ally. Washington had declared neutrality on the part of United States in the war. This was in 1794. The French revolution was popular in America. Letters of states men preserved from that time show that it was customary to call each

other, "Citizen". In imitation of the levelling of rank in France, Genet was accredited ambassador to the United States. He came within an ace of overthrowing the United States government.

He bred into America, at the port of Charleston, South Carolina, and immediately took over the direction of the United States as far as the war concerned, and he caused more palpitation of the hearts of statesmen in Washington, in the course of a few days, than William J. Bryan in his lifetime of politics.

He had more than half the country cursing and reviling George Washington. King was about the best name that they called him.

Genet was an able citizen. He developed three major plans all of which greatly embarrassed us with Great Britain. He took over the port of Charleston as a place for French privateers to land and sell their prizes taken from the English fleet. From Philadelphia, he proposed to fit out privateers furnished by Yankee money to prey upon English commerce. And on the other side of the mountains, on the western waters, he proposed to fit out armies from the states and territories then to sweep the Spanish out of America.

Washington was seized with fits of passion that he sometimes gave way to and tried to make Genet behave. Genet responded that he would appeal to the people of the United States as against its President and Congress, and it looked like the people were with him. Then George Washington threw one long and final fit and got the French government to call off their dog. Among other things he said: He had never but once repented his allowing the opportunity of resigning his office to slip, and that was every moment since that, by God, he would rather be in his grave than in his present situation; that he would rather be on his farm than to be made emperor of the world; and yet they were charging him with wanting to be king; that he saw nothing in the actions of the editor but an impudent design to insult him.

And for the western movement, that was to sweep away the United States west of the mountains and conquer Spain, and set up an empire that controlled the great river, the great George Rogers Clark was to command it.

It is not deemed right or expedient in this presence to refer in any definite way to Clark's social graces, for there is a rule that is as old as the Virginias, that whatever occurs in the woods, or in the war-camps, or north of the Mason and Dixon line, is a sealed book, so far as the women-folks are concerned.

Constable's Sale

Ervin Conrad, S. J. Rexrode, Tide-water Hardwood Company, Park McLaughlin, H. A. Shumberger, Alleghany Milling Co., Ward McLaughlin, Ted Ray, Bud Ingers, J. G. Sharp, and G. B. Bartholomew

Mountain Timber Corporation, a corporation.

Before T. S. McNeel, a Justice of the Peace of Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

By virtue of ten executions to me directed in the above causes, I have levied and I will, on the

22nd DAY OF APRIL, 1929,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the lumber yard in Marlinton, and at the Lake Loury saw set above Mimmelaia, in the County of Pocahontas and State of West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder the following described property, to-wit:

Ten thousand feet of sweet-hickies five hundred cross ties, twenty-six thousand feet eight quarter white pine or more white pine at Lowery set.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH

R. K. BURNS, Constable.

Farm For Sale

172 acres five miles east of Hummer. Seven room house; good barn, cellar and other out buildings. Close to school and church. Come and look it over— Jesse Hudson.



Our Guaranteed Paint is a combination of the best and purest materials of which Paint can be made, and for durability and covering qualities, we guarantee it superior to any made.

The component parts are: the best and Purest White Lead, Oxide of Zinc, Pure Linseed Oil, Spiro's of Turpentine and Turpentine Japan Dryer, tinted with the finest of Pure Colors, and ground to the proper consistency by the latest improved machinery.

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I am selling ECONOMY SILOS in Pocahontas and Randolph Counties. This silo has been tried out in this region and they are giving the best of satisfaction. They are reasonable in price. Let me talk with you.

C. C. BEALE, Limwood, W. Va.

Notice To Contractors

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Road Commission, West Virginia at its office in Charleston, W. Va., until ten o'clock a. m., Tuesday, April 30, 1929, and said proposals will be publicly opened and read immediately thereafter, for the construction of the following sections of state road:

Projects 3225 & 341—Pocahontas County, 22.8 miles of the Edray-Randolph County Line Road for Broken Stone Base. Certified check \$9,000.00 (The right is reserved to divide this into sections).

Proposals will be received only upon State standard forms, in accordance with plans, specifications and estimates of quantities therefor, which forms, specifications and estimates may be obtained from the office of the Division Engineer within whose territory the proposed construction is located or from the office of the State Road Commission in Charleston, W. Va., at both of which places plans for projects may be examined.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount above noted. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

STATE ROAD COMMISSION Of West Virginia E. B. CASKADON, Sec.

Order of Publication

State of West Virginia. At a session held in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the first Monday in the month of April, 1929.

Artie Wainwright vs. Benick Hanson Waugh. The object of the above entitled suit is to obtain by the plaintiff Artie Wainwright from the defendant Benick Hanson Waugh a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and for general relief.

This day came the plaintiff by her attorney and upon his motion, and it appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, Benick Hanson Waugh, is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is therefore ordered that he do appear here within one month from the date of the first publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Tested: D. C. ADKISON, Clerk F. R. Hill, A. S.

Relief From Curse of Constipation

A Battle Creek physician says, "Constipation is responsible for more misery than any other cause." But immediate relief has been found. A tablet called Rexall Orderlies has been discovered. This tablet attracts water from the system into the colon, dry, evacuating bowel and led the colon. The water loosens the dry food waste and causes a gentle, thorough, natural movement without forming a habit or ever increasing the dose.

Stop suffering from constipation. Chew a Rexall Orderlie at night. Next day bright. Get 24 for 25c today at the nearest Rexall Drug Store.

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Horses For Sale

I have for sale at my place near Cass, good horses for sale as follows— One 9-year old horse, 1400 pounds, broke for farm and woods.

One 3-year old horse, 1200 pounds. One 2-year old mare, and one yearling mare colt.

Terms: Four months time, note and interest with approved security. WARD McLAUGALIN, Cass, W. Va.

Teams for Sale

Three young teams broke to woods, weight 1400 to 1700, well matched. Harness top.

Glen Galford, Greenbank, W. Va.

Potatoes

I have a limited amount of fine Irish Cobbler seed potatoes, grown from certified seed \$1.00. Also, a lot of fine eating potatoes, for sale \$5 cents.

W. E. Moore, Millpoint, W. Va.

Farm for Sale

121 acre farm situated about 4 miles from Staunton, Va., land for tile, gently rolling, all cleared except 4 acres, in woods, water pumped to house and barn, fine barn 7 room house, stables fitted for dairy.

W. F. Deekens, Staunton, Va.

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JAMES E. ALLEN, President Elkins, W. Va.

Eggs for Hatching

S. C. W. Leghorn Taner strain. Buff Orpington Cook's strain. 75 cents per setting at the house.

John W. Moore, Marlinton, W. Va.

Eggs For Hatching

Rose Comb Silverlaced Wyandott Eggs \$1.00 per 15, also Single Comb Rhode Island Red Eggs 75c per 15 Eggs postpaid.

JOHNIE HILL, Lobelia, W. Va.

Farm For Sale

This property lies in the western part of Greenbrier county, W. Va. It consists of 48.1-2 acres, all cleared except twelve acres of 60,000 to 70,000 feet of sawable timber. Two-story frame house, out buildings, and good orchard. \$500 cash and annual payments on the remainder will be accepted. Here is your opportunity to get a good home for a reasonable price. For further particulars write A. R. Thompson, Lewisburg, W. Va.

For Sale

Store Building

Good location; on railroad siding. Also small stock of merchandise.

Good Dwelling

Nine rooms, two baths, nice location. All priced to sell to quick buyer.

R. C. MAY, Marlinton, W. Va.

WANTED—Salesman to sell monumental work on commission basis. Address: Sears Monument Company, 510 Virginia St., Charleston, W. Va.

MAN WANTED—To run McNeess Business in Pocahontas County. \$7 to \$12 daily—year around work—experience unnecessary, unusual offer. Write at once. Furst & Thomas, Dept. B, Freeport, Illinois.

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Corn Planter for Sale

One horse comp planter, Blackhawk, with fertilizer and all other attachments for sale at half price—\$15.00

Nearly new. I have a two-horse

planter and do not need this one.

Ward Wimer, Millpoint, W. Va.

Turkeys for Sale

5 toms, Bird Brothers Gold Bank Browns, pure bred; price \$7.00. Also turkey eggs in season; price \$5.00; setting eggs. White Rock \$1.25 for 15

Thompson Barred Rocks, setting of 15 eggs \$1.25

Mrs. A. S. Gay, Marlinton, W. Va.

For Sale